

Tenders.

A USTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.
COAL SUPPLY.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the supply of such quantities of COAL, as will be required, as may be required by this Company during the year 1883.

Tenders to state price per ton, unheated, screened, and small coal respectively, delivered at the Company's Wharf, Darling Harbour, and portage at Five Pounds.

Tenders will be received for part or the whole of the quantity required.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or any portion of the tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Coal."

For further particulars and form of tender, apply to the Engineer, Gasworks.

W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Company's Office, 163, Kent-street, Sydney.

November, 1883.

A USTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

KEROSENE SHALE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December, pro tanto, for the Supply of such quantities of Kerosene Shale (say about 8000 tons) as this Company may require during the year 1883.

Tenders will be received for part or the whole of the quantity required.

Tenders to be addressed to the secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Kerosene Shale."

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or any portion of the tender.

For further particulars and form of tender apply to the Engineer, Gasworks.

W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Company's Office, 163, Kent-street, Sydney.

November, 1883.

A USTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

TO IRONMONGERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December, pro tanto, for the Supply of such quantities of Iron Goods and other Stores as may be required by the Company during the year 1883.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Ironmongery."

For further particulars and form of tender can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Gasworks.

W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Company's Office, 163, Kent-street, Sydney.

November, 1883.

A USTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

TO IRONMONGERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December, pro tanto, for the Supply of such quantities of Iron Goods and other Stores as may be required by the Company during the year 1883.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for Ironmongery."

For further particulars and form of tender can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Gasworks.

W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Company's Office, 163, Kent-street, Sydney.

November, 1883.

BUILDERS are invited to Tender for the Erection of a House in Darling-street, East, Darling-harbour. The tenders are to be delivered on or before Friday, the 10th December, to J. MCDONALD, Architect, Thame-street, Balmain.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE

JOHN KIRBY,
of Coomeraunda,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER, &c.

TENDERS for the Purchase of the under-mentioned Assets will be received at our office up to noon of MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the following lots:-

LOT 1.—STOCK-IN-TRADE.	£142 8 1
Clothing, Woollens, &c.	70 9 8
Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Mercury, and other Goods.	80 1 0
Leather Goods.	10 1 0
Haberdashery.	4 3 0
Nails, Ribbons, and Lace.	102 11 0
Machinery, Costumes, &c.	23 1 0
Meat, Fish, Drapery.	102 14 2
Bones and Shoes.	167 2 0
Tarpaulins and Tents.	110 18 2
Household Goods.	50 0 0
Patent Medicines.	50 0 0
Grocery (open stock).	473 15 5
Furniture and Bedding.	101 8 0
Hardware and Glassware.	101 8 0
Bulk Stock.	110 7 0

£1600 7 0

LOT 2.—£311 11 0

Book Dept., Good.

Ditto, Doubtful and Bad.

£312 2 1

Each lot must be tendered separately.

The stock must be cleared immediately, the premises being required for stock of Fancy Goods, Gloves, and Hosiery.

Books at Government Reductions.

Cash on Purchases or Delivery.

LLOYD and COLLINS,

182, Pitt-street.

W. R. FULTON,

218, George-street.

J. L. ATKINS, R. E. O'CONNOR, and A. NASH,

Barriers, &c.

C. F. MAXWELL, Westmoreland.

IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE ISSUED.

THE PRACTICE IN EQUITY:

being

THE EQUITY ACT OF 1860,

and

THE RULES OF COURT ISSUED THEREUNDER,

especially examined and compared with the present English practice, with full notes of the cases, notes, notes, &c., in particular.

By W. GILBERTY WALKER,

of Lincoln's Inn, and Sydney, Barrister-at-Law, and late Fellow of the Inner Temple, and a Member of a Committee of the Law relating to Executors and Administrators, &c.

Price, £1 1s.

SPRINGFIELD, 182, Pitt-street.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

MING PROPERTY, MACHINERY, PLANT,

etc., etc., at Ravenswood, Queensland.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up till noon of MONDAY, 25th November, 1883, for the Purchase of the Mining Properties, Machinery, Plant, Stores, and other Assets of the Queensland Gold and Miners' Mining Company, No. 12, Pitt-street, Sydney, and the Gold and Mineral Assets of the Company's Right, Title, and Interest to and in several Mines now in working order at Ravenswood.

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

MINING PROPERTY, MACHINERY, PLANT,

etc., etc., at Ravenswood, Queensland.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up till noon of MONDAY, 25th November, 1883, for the Purchase of the Mining Properties, Machinery, Plant, Stores, and other Assets of the Queensland Gold and Miners' Mining Company, No. 12, Pitt-street, Sydney, and the Gold and Mineral Assets of the Company's Right, Title, and Interest to and in several

Mines now in working order at Ravenswood.

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the removal of ASHES and other refuse from the Gasworks, Darling Harbour, during the year 1883.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Removal of Ashes, &c."

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the removal of ASHES and other refuse from the Gasworks, Darling Harbour, during the year 1883.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Removal of Ashes, &c."

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the removal of ASHES and other refuse from the Gasworks, Darling Harbour, during the year 1883.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Removal of Ashes, &c."

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the removal of ASHES and other refuse from the Gasworks, Darling Harbour, during the year 1883.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Removal of Ashes, &c."

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the removal of ASHES and other refuse from the Gasworks, Darling Harbour, during the year 1883.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Removal of Ashes, &c."

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the removal of ASHES and other refuse from the Gasworks, Darling Harbour, during the year 1883.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Removal of Ashes, &c."

The tenders will be received from the undersigned, or from the under-mentioned.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount tendered.

DAVENPORT, MILES, and CO.,

Trade Assignees and Accountants.

Moore-street, November 16, 1883.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, the 10th December next, for the removal of AS

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

One cause of excitement succeeds another here with much extraordinary rapidity that we can say with perfect truth that we know not what an hour may bring forth. All round the horizon is black and threatening, and each day seems to bring with it a new element of danger to this tempest-tossed country. The isolation of France is no longer a journalistic's phrase; it has become a stern reality. The incomprehensible folly of French Ministers and a French admiral has succeeded in arousing something of the old animosity of England for her ancient enemy—an animosity that was rapidly dying out under the influence of some thirty years of peaceful relations; and the sinister policy of Prince Bismarck has at length achieved one of his most cherished objects in rendering the prospects of a confederation of the Latin race the most dimly of dreams.

France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Paris committee, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William has in no way modified this conviction. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to be expected to believe such nonsense. But both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the irritation which the appointment would cause in France. The Spanish Republicans in their recent attempt to overthrow the monarchy greatly assisted him in this Machiavellian design. The Spanish Court was deeply incensed against the Socialists of Paris, and when King Alfonso set out on his journey across the Rhine, the state of his mind rendered him a facile tool in the hands of Prince Bismarck to be used against France. The elusive hospitality shown him in Germany, and the high compliments paid him by the Imperial Government, very naturally aroused the suspicion of that party in France who a few weeks before had declared their sympathy for the insurgent troops in Spain. It was currently reported that King Alfonso had been drawn into the Germanic net, and when the news reached Paris that he had accepted the honorary colonelcy of a regiment of Uhlans stationed at Strasburg, and that he had worn the uniform of the hated Uhlans, these suspicions appeared to be confirmed. Sober politicians have never entertained the belief that King Alfonso's visit to Germany had resulted in any personal alliance or implication from the Spanish revolutionaries, but the king-haters have discovered that the Uhlans incident is just the pretext that was needed for rendering the King of Spain unpopular with this countrymen. Now there can be no doubt that this was all foreseen by Prince Bismarck, who if he had had any desire to share the responsibilities of France, would have conferred an honorary colonelcy upon King Alfonso, without associating him with a regiment of Uhlans and the conquered city of Strasburg. The King, on the other hand, showed a singular want of judgment and tact in not representing to his German hosts that his connection with this particular regiment could not fail to be interpreted as an insult to France. The incident, however, would probably have been soon forgotten had it not been for a circumstance upon which the German Chancellor had fully calculated. Before the King had become an honorary colonel of Uhlans, the French Government had invited him to pay an official visit to Paris on his way home. The President of the Republic had arranged to come to Paris from his summer residence in the Jura especially to receive him. It was, moreover, arranged that there should be a review of troops, performances at the Opera and Theatre Francaise, besides a banquet at the Elysee, and other entertainments in his honour. While these plans were being laid the news of the King's acceptance of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans and his appearance in public in the uniform of the regiment was flashed to Paris. It produced intense excitement. The resentment of the populace was systematically stimulated by most of the republican papers, and very conspicuously by the *Petite France*, a journal owned by M. Wilson, M. Grey's son-in-law. It became reported that the President had the popular irritation against King Alfonso, and the rumour seemed to be confirmed by an announcement in the *Petite France*, to the effect that Mr. Grey had resolved to remain at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, and leave Paris. The result of this uncertainty of welcoming the King on his arrival. Whatever ground there may have been for this statement the President did not commit the grave error of giving official sanction to the explosion of popular feeling that was awaiting King Alfonso's arrival in Paris. It was, however, found necessary to modify very considerably the programme of festivities. The idea of a military spectacle was abandoned, as was also that of the special performances at the Opera and Theatre Francaise. It was realized that in the state of public feeling it was highly desirable to exhibit the royal guest as little as possible.

The King of Spain passed through Belgium on his way to France, and arrived here last Saturday afternoon. A crowd of many thousands assembled outside the station (the Gare du Nord) long before the train was due, and it was evident that the motive that brought them there was not flattering to the young monarch. A paper called *L'Anti-Prussian* and ephemeral organs existing upon the excitement of the hour, and containing the most violent denunciations of the "Uhlans-King" and "Herr Alphonse von Bourbon," realised an enormous sale, and were seen in the hands of the majority of the manifestants. When the train came into the station, the fact was made known by telephone, and a salute was immediately fired from two batteries on the left bank of the Seine. The immense crowd then wore the appearance of an agitated sea. After the official reception within the station by M. Grey, M. Ferry, and other Ministers, the distinguished guest was conducted to the carriage that was awaiting him with an escort composed of the Gardes de Paris. He wore the uniform of a Spanish general; but to avoid misinterpretation had substituted for the full dress cuirass, which bears a crest, a small cuirass. As far as the King made his appearance, the feelings of his escort and hooting arose, completely drowning the music of the Garde Republicaine and the more distant roar of the cannon. Very pale, but self-possessed, the King stepped into his carriage after bowing to M. Grey. The uproar continued in the most hideous fashion. Cries of "A bas l'Ulan!" "A bas le Prussien!" mingled with "Vive la Republique!" The crowds and police had much difficulty in clearing a way through the angry crowd for the Royal carriage and suite. The mob pressed up almost to the windows of the carriage, shaking their hats and waving sticks and umbrellas, while they howled with the full force of their lungs. For some distance down the Rue La Fayette this disgraceful exhibition continued, and although the hooting and hooting ceased afterwards, the attitude of the Parisian population lining the way was absolutely freezing. No king ever met with a worse reception in a city to which he had come as an invited guest. It was evident that the Spanish Sovereign deeply resented the treatment he had received; but he showed a very wise command of his feelings, and when certain members of his indignant entourage pressed upon him to quit Paris that night, he firmly refused to do so. When the carriage arrived at the Spanish Embassy, Don Alfonso was again kissed by a small crowd collected there for the purpose of insulting him. Two hours later he paid his official visit to M. Grey, as previously arranged; but he declined the military escort offered by the Government, and drove to the Elysee in a private carriage. Here a street-circus of hooting and hooting awaited him, the crowd being unable to trust that instinct of manliness which the simple fact of the King having voluntarily placed himself in an unprotected position should have given. The interview with M. Grey lasted but a quarter of an hour. A shooting expedition to the Forest of Marly had been arranged for the next morning; but the King excused himself on the ground of fatigue. Late in the afternoon (Sunday), M. Grey paid a visit to the Sovereign at the Spanish Embassy—a visit of apology. He expressed his deep regret at the events of the previous day, and his hope that the King would not confound the conduct of certain *miscreants* with the sentiment of France. He regretted that the late did not empower the Government to suppress such demonstrations. He concluded by begging the presence of the King at the banquet to be given that evening in his honour at the Elysee. Don Alfonso replied coldly and with great dignity. As the head of a brave and proud nation, he not only said, treat with indifference the attitude of a certain section of the Parisian population towards

him; but he had come to Paris animated by the best sentiments towards France, and he was willing to give a free proof of this by accepting the President's invitation. The dinner at the Elysee was a very formal affair. It was felt by all present that only time could move the atmosphere of the previous day. The King could not be induced to continue his visit in accordance with the original programme he announced on his intention of leaving Paris for Spain at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thus, when the Parisians were thoroughly awake on Monday, they learned with some consternation that their ill-fated guest had left them.

At present it is impossible to forecast the issues of this diplomatic's incident. Of this we may be sure, that it has added to the clouds which have been steadily gathering over France for many months past. The political independence of the people, who were mainly responsible for the courage, have strengthened Don Alfonso upon his throne, and played into the hands of Germany.

France is fully convinced that, thanks to the Paris committee, she has fallen into a trap stealthily laid for her by Germany. The special pleading of the Times in favour of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William has in no way modified this conviction. It has been urged that the Emperor is "too much a gentleman" to be expected to believe such nonsense. But both the German Emperor and his Chancellor must have foreseen the irritation which the appointment would cause in France. The Spanish Republicans in their recent attempt to overthrow the monarchy greatly assisted him in this Machiavellian design. The Spanish Court was deeply incensed against the Socialists of Paris, and when King Alfonso set out on his journey across the Rhine, the state of his mind rendered him a facile tool in the hands of Prince Bismarck to be used against France. The elusive hospitality shown him in Germany, and the high compliments paid him by the Imperial Government, very naturally aroused the suspicion of that party in France who a few weeks before had declared their sympathy for the insurgent troops in Spain. It was currently reported that King Alfonso had been drawn into the Germanic net, and when the news reached Paris that he had accepted the honorary colonelcy of a regiment of Uhlans stationed at Strasburg, and that he had worn the uniform of the hated Uhlans, these suspicions appeared to be confirmed. Sober politicians have never entertained the belief that King Alfonso's visit to Germany had resulted in any personal alliance or implication from the Spanish revolutionaries, but the king-haters have discovered that the Uhlans incident is just the pretext that was needed for rendering the King of Spain unpopular with this countrymen. Now there can be no doubt that this was all foreseen by Prince Bismarck, who if he had had any desire to share the responsibilities of France, would have conferred an honorary colonelcy upon King Alfonso, without associating him with a regiment of Uhlans and the conquered city of Strasburg. The King, on the other hand, showed a singular want of judgment and tact in not representing to his German hosts that his connection with this particular regiment could not fail to be interpreted as an insult to France. The incident, however, would probably have been soon forgotten had it not been for a circumstance upon which the German Chancellor had fully calculated. Before the King had become an honorary colonel of Uhlans, the French Government had invited him to pay an official visit to Paris on his way home. The President of the Republic had arranged to come to Paris from his summer residence in the Jura especially to receive him. It was, moreover, arranged that there should be a review of troops, performances at the Opera and Theatre Francaise, besides a banquet at the Elysee, and other entertainments in his honour. While these plans were being laid the news of the King's acceptance of the honorary colonelcy of Uhlans and his appearance in public in the uniform of the regiment was flashed to Paris. It produced intense excitement. The resentment of the populace was systematically stimulated by most of the republican papers, and very conspicuously by the *Petite France*, a journal owned by M. Wilson, M. Grey's son-in-law. It became reported that the President had the popular irritation against King Alfonso, and the rumour seemed to be confirmed by an announcement in the *Petite France*, to the effect that Mr. Grey had resolved to remain at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, and leave Paris. The result of this uncertainty of welcoming the King on his arrival. Whatever ground there may have been for this statement the President did not commit the grave error of giving official sanction to the explosion of popular feeling that was awaiting King Alfonso's arrival in Paris. It was, however, found necessary to modify very considerably the programme of festivities. The idea of a military spectacle was abandoned, as was also that of the special performances at the Opera and Theatre Francaise. It was realized that in the state of public feeling it was highly desirable to exhibit the royal guest as little as possible.

The King of Spain passed through Belgium on his way to France, and arrived here last Saturday afternoon. A crowd of many thousands assembled outside the station (the Gare du Nord) long before the train was due, and it was evident that the motive that brought them there was not flattering to the young monarch. A paper called *L'Anti-Prussian* and ephemeral organs existing upon the excitement of the hour, and containing the most violent denunciations of the "Uhlans-King" and "Herr Alphonse von Bourbon," realised an enormous sale, and were seen in the hands of the majority of the manifestants. When the train came into the station, the fact was made known by telephone, and a salute was immediately fired from two batteries on the left bank of the Seine. The immense crowd then wore the appearance of an agitated sea. After the official reception within the station by M. Grey, M. Ferry, and other Ministers, the distinguished guest was conducted to the carriage that was awaiting him with an escort composed of the Gardes de Paris. He wore the uniform of a Spanish general; but to avoid misinterpretation had substituted for the full dress cuirass, which bears a crest, a small cuirass. As far as the King made his appearance, the feelings of his escort and hooting arose, completely drowning the music of the Garde Republicaine and the more distant roar of the cannon. Very pale, but self-possessed, the King stepped into his carriage after bowing to M. Grey. The uproar continued in the most hideous fashion. Cries of "A bas l'Ulan!" "A bas le Prussien!" mingled with "Vive la Republique!" The crowds and police had much difficulty in clearing a way through the angry crowd for the Royal carriage and suite. The mob pressed up almost to the windows of the carriage, shaking their hats and waving sticks and umbrellas, while they howled with the full force of their lungs. For some distance down the Rue La Fayette this disgraceful exhibition continued, and although the hooting and hooting ceased afterwards, the attitude of the Parisian population lining the way was absolutely freezing. No king ever met with a worse reception in a city to which he had come as an invited guest. It was evident that the Spanish Sovereign deeply resented the treatment he had received; but he showed a very wise command of his feelings, and when certain members of his indignant entourage pressed upon him to quit Paris that night, he firmly refused to do so. When the carriage arrived at the Spanish Embassy, Don Alfonso was again kissed by a small crowd collected there for the purpose of insulting him. Two hours later he paid his official visit to M. Grey, as previously arranged; but he declined the military escort offered by the Government, and drove to the Elysee in a private carriage. Here a street-circus of hooting and hooting awaited him, the crowd being unable to trust that instinct of manliness which the simple fact of the King having voluntarily placed himself in an unprotected position should have given. The interview with M. Grey lasted but a quarter of an hour. A shooting expedition to the Forest of Marly had been arranged for the next morning; but the King excused himself on the ground of fatigue. Late in the afternoon (Sunday), M. Grey paid a visit to the Sovereign at the Spanish Embassy—a visit of apology. He expressed his deep regret at the events of the previous day, and his hope that the King would not confound the conduct of certain *miscreants* with the sentiment of France. He regretted that the late did not empower the Government to suppress such demonstrations. He concluded by begging the presence of the King at the banquet to be given that evening in his honour at the Elysee. Don Alfonso replied coldly and with great dignity. As the head of a brave and proud nation, he not only said, treat with indifference the attitude of a certain section of the Parisian population towards

FIJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LEVUKA, Nov. 7.

The chief subjects of local interest since last I wrote have been some cases heard at the civil sittings of the Supreme Court. The Hon. Matthew Wilson, the last nominated to the Legislative Council, brought two actions (or one action with two separate claims) against Dr. L. M. Brower, in former years so well-known as American Commissioner in Fiji. The one claim was for damages on account of libel, or injury done to the commercial character of the firm of Wilson and Murchie, timber merchants, by a letter written to the committee of a "Goodenough Memorial Clock Fund" in Levuka, which committee had employed the said firm to erect a tram coming down the road while he was attempting to cross it. The defendant was of course conductive to the plaintiff's claim, but the speed was £500, for damages done to the head of the before mentioned Matthew Wilson by the powerful land-lord stick of Dr. Isaac Miller Brower: in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of his legal friends, Mr. Wilson, Brower, in short, for injuries perpetrated on the head of the well-known firm of Wilson and Murchie. At a special meeting of all subscribers to the new famous clock, Dr. Brower demanded that certain two-year-old correspondence should be read. For the first time, then, did Mr. Wilson hear the remarks which that letter contained, and leaving his seat in a white heat, he demanded with a high voice that the plaintiff be remanded for 15 weeks under the care of Dr. Byrne. One of

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

MR. SPEAKER took the chair at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. COHEN, in reply to Mr. H. Taylor, gave some information relating to Captain Ross.

Mr. FARRELL, in reply to Mr. McElhone, said it was alleged there were encroachments upon the Windmill and King streets, and upon the land between them, by Mr. W. and J. M. Quade, of 15, 16, 17, and 20 acres respectively.

Mr. REID, in reply to McElhone, said that the school children were entertained on the 10th October last in the Temperance Hall, Uralla, by a number of ladies; but no one authorised the teacher to close the school on account of a strike. It is true that the members of the Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, and other religious denominations attended the school, and were taught on the day in question from 9 till 2 o'clock, 18 hours would be equivalent to the petitioners a very great sum. What would be the value of the school which was not found indispensable to the profitable working of the pre-lease?

Mr. COHEN, in reply to Mr. Cameron, said that a Crown Prosecutor had lately defended a prisoner, Green, who had been convicted of an offence against a public petition to the Attorney-General, which was made in the present instance. The master being one within the province of the Attorney-General, was unable to say whether any such step would be taken until he had consulted with his colleagues, to whom he would take an early opportunity.

Mr. WRIGHT, in reply to Mr. Hugh Taylor, said that it was a fact that in cases of emergency works had occasionally been let without tenders being called for, but the prices in such cases had been estimated at those which had been obtained for similar works carried out by tender competition. He said that it was a fact that all works of minor importance should be carried out by contract.

Mr. WRIGHT, in reply to Mr. Targett, said that the total value of all material purchased by the Railway Department for the year 1852 was £95,815; the value of all materials imported by the Government was £44,740; the value of all materials purchased in the colonies was £58,360; the value of all foreign supplies for the year 1852 was £617,607; the value of all materials exclusively the product of the colony was £386,208. The whole of these materials were supplied by tender, with the exception of a few articles ordered from the Agent-General and still in course of manufacture.

The obstruction to the running west on the south side of the railway from Springfield station had been removed by the Government. The land was Church land vested in trustees. The papers between Mr. Moore and others and the Railway Department would be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. McCourt, said the number of scholars in the roll of the Mittagong Public school when Mr. Whitehead left at the end of June last was 152. The average attendance for May was 102.3; for June, 108.9; for July, 77.6. The number at present on the roll was 86. The average attendance for August was 86; for September, 68; for October, 72. The Mittagong Public school was a very poor school, and when they got their holidays at the end of the year, eight or nine days, which enabled them to go into the interior of the country, the rule of the department had been that they were granted a free pass. At Cooma, Mr. Knopp received £28 a year. He was now paid at the same rate of salary at Mittagong.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. McElhone, gave information concerning the appointment of Mr. G. F. Poole to a seat on the Board of Education.

Mr. WRIGHT, in reply to Mr. De Salis, said that the signature of other work had delayed the survey for the road from the main South road to Fairfield Bridge. Tenders for the road would be called, would be invited in the next issue of the local paper.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. McCourt, said that the total amount paid to the principal school attendance and payment of school fees for the year 1852, from 1st January to 31st December, 1852, £159 12s., and from 1st January to 30th June, 1853, £139 11s.

BEACON AT CLARENCE HEADS.

Mr. COHEN, in answer to Mr. Merriman, for Mr. Purves, said: "It is not true that Mr. Justice Windover sentenced two men to seven years' penal servitude merely for cutting and removing a rope from a land lease at the Clarence Heads. It is one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that it was impossible for him to understand the reason taken by Mr. Hugh Taylor, his colleague to-night. He seemed to be driving at them all round commanding at the Minister for Public Instruction that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads was a select committee for removing a beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

Mr. ANGUS said that he was somewhat surprised at the attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Cameron) had taken. He told them that the Education Act provided that no Public school should be used as a Sunday school. But the hon. member forgot that the day of England could not be used for a Sunday school.

Mr. REID, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said certain officers had anticipated his own motion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he would call attention to the remarkable change of attitude of the hon. member for West Sydney upon this question. He said that it was evident that it was not true that the paper he had written to him about the removal of the beacon at the Clarence Heads, it being one of the guiding or leading beacons for vessels crossing the Clarence River bar, and its removal impeded the safety of all vessels crossing that bar, the navigation of which depended upon its existence, as it was kept up to keep the channel open." Evidence was given to show that the prisoners had previously borne a good character; but the evidence in the case also showed that they had removed the beacon for the purpose of stealing a rope by which it was secured. However, however, it was proved that the acts of wanton destruction of public works erected for utility or ornament are often committed by persons of otherwise good character and of a better condition in life; but when committed by such persons who ought to know better, they are no less injurious and dangerous than the acts of persons of bad character and of a lower rank of punishment than when committed by ignorant criminals of the ordinary type. The jury did say that the prisoners had not removed the beacon for the purpose of injuring any vessel, and had not contemplated the results of their conduct. They did say that the beacon was a special favour. The Minister for Works had told him that he was going to grant tramway rights to the men who were good conduct men these passes, and he failed to see where he had committed any error in going to tell him about the matter.

partments. There was an inspector of stores some years ago, but there has not been one lately.

In the Education Department the Assistant Inspector-General takes Mr. Bolan's place, and Messrs. T. Brodrribb and C. A. Topp obtain corresponding promotion.

In reply to a communication from the Medical-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia, which granted a medical diploma to the Rev. R. V. Dunn, which the Medical Board of Victoria refused to recognise, the latter body has ordered a letter to be sent to inform the college authorities it was considered impossible that, in the few months of Mr. Dunn's absence, he could, by ordinary methods, have satisfied any body of men empowered to confer a diploma that he was qualified to practice as a physician.

The board appointed to inquire into the alleged immorality in the Castlemaine State school has sent in a report showing that the accusations were without foundation.

Mr. Justice Williams has been granted a few months' leave of absence for the purpose of visiting England, owing to illness in his family. During his absence the other Judges will divide his duties.

The new Central Board of Health has been appointed by the Executive Council. Dr. Youl is the only member re-appointed. The other members are Drs. Rose, M.L.A., Dr. J. Robertson, Professors Allen and Kermet, Messrs. G. Coppin, M.L.A., W. Thorlery, M.L.C., J. Cowen, Newbury, C.M.G., and Alderman C. R. Blackett.

The Education Commission met again to-day. The Rev. A. Gossman, of the Congregational Church, gave evidence to the effect that body, though originally opposed to religious teaching in State schools, was now becoming in favour of it. Mr. Pine, M.A., headmaster of the Church of England Grammar School, gave evidence; and Mr. Morrison, of the Scotch College, also; they agreed that from their experience of State schools those scholars were showing less intelligence and less cleverness every year.

The horrible child murder, near Warrnambool, is still attracting great attention. The knife with which the girl was murdered has been found, and has been fully identified as belonging to Morgan, the man who is charged with the murder, by two residents to whom he left it. The remains of the victim were buried to-day, being followed to the grave by about 100 householders and vehicles.

At Warrnambool Gilbert Smith, Afghan interpreter, was acquitted on certain charges of misappropriation of money, &c., brought against him by some of the Toorak coolies.

Great activity prevails in the building trade in and around Melbourne, and the demand for bricks has become too great for the supply. The Northcote Brick Company has decided to speed £10,000 on increasing the capacity of its works.

An agreement has been come to between certain parties acting for the Victorian Co-operative Dairies Supply Association, and the Household Co-operative Supply Company, which it is hoped will terminate the present dispute and avert threatened legal proceedings between the two bodies.

At a meeting of the Melbourne Hospital Committee, to-day, a letter was received from Dr. Beaman, giving an explanation of his treatment of a patient who died under his care, and with regard to which case some strong remarks had been made. His explanation was considered satisfactory.

The railway from Tullamarine to Yea was opened to-day by the Minister for Railways, who was entertained at a banquet at the latter place.

At the usual weekly vaccination at the Model Farm to-day, Dr. Bartlett, a London physician, was present, and expressed great approval of the Victorian system of vaccination, as being away altogether with the chief ground of opposition to vaccination.

At to-day's meeting of the National Agricultural Society a letter was received from H. Francis, of Mudgee, stating that in that locality there was expected to be found large deposits of valuable mineral clay, which would destroy phyloxera and oidium. The writer of the letter volunteered to send lots of the clay to Melbourne to test them. The letter was referred to the Vinegrowers' Association. Eleven reapers and mowers have been entered for the society's coming competition.

Tenders for a portion of the proposed works at the Bippalands Lands entrance are to be received up to Thursday next.

The Premier Permanent Building Society, of which Mr. Miramonti is secretary, has made 14 per cent profit this past year.

Only 80 bootmakers are now remaining on strike.

The Geelong and Western District Agricultural Society made £140 profit out of the recent national show.

A local movement is on foot for constructing a steam tramway from Kerang to Sunhill, with a view to opening up a market with Riverton.

At a meeting of the Victorian Cricketers' Association this evening, the match between Melbourne and South Australia, which the former declined to play because the latter had not strictly complied with a rule, was awarded to South Australia.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the meeting of the Richmond Town Council this evening, owing to the unseemly behaviour of one councillor who persisted in obstruction, which gave rise to great disorder, almost ending in personal violence. The offending councillor is to be prosecuted against at the local Police Court for insulting behaviour. One councillor has given notice of motion for inquiry as to the troublesome councillor's sanity.

A serious gas explosion occurred this evening at the residence of a Mr. Schmidt, foreman to the Collingwood gawkers at Clifton Hill. With a light he went into a room where there had been an escape of gas, when suddenly a great explosion occurred; the doors were blown out, the windows were smashed, and the furniture was destroyed; Mr. Schmidt himself was much injured.

The usual weekly wool sales were held to-day at Geelong, when 5881 bales were offered; the prices realised were up to 125d. for greasy, 25d. for washed wool.

Two fishermen named J. Moyle and Walter Neville were drowned at Port Phillip this afternoon. Both men, whilst under the influence of liquor, went out in a boat. A few hours afterwards the boat and both the bodies of the drowned men drifted ashore.

A wooden house at Beechworth, owned by F. Brown, one of the candidates for the North-Eastern Province in the Legislative Council, was deliberately set on fire to-day by a man named Rowa. The house was destroyed.

QUEENSLAND.

BIRSBANE, TUESDAY.

A block of land situated at the corner of Edward and Elizabeth streets, with 40 feet frontage to the former street, was sold by auction to-day, and realised £8000.

The Ellesmere schooner leaves Thursday Island to-day for Port Moresby.

Mr. Ernest Morrison arrived at Cooktown from Lizard Island this morning. He was in a very weak state of health.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, TUESDAY.

The Normanby, which left Melbourne on Sunday morning, was taken this morning up the river to Port Adelaide, where she will load with wool.

Miss Cahmire, while waiting at the corner of Governor and O'Connell streets for a tram, suddenly made the discovery that her dress was on fire. All her outer clothing was burned to a cinder, and the lady herself was badly scorched and much injured, but she will recover.

A fire occurred at South Terrace this morning. It broke out in a carpenter's shop occupied by Thomas Sparks.

In some of the country districts no rust has injured the quality of the wheat, and the extent of the damage is not great in either.

The horse Royal Irishman was sold to Mr. C. L. McDonald to-day for 350 guineas, and Prince Patrick to Harry Tophill for 110 guineas.

The Marine Board has decided that the grounding of the Kate Irvine on the 16th instant, at Mutton Cove, was caused through the vessel steering badly.

The extension of the railway to Mount Barker will be undertaken by a banquet on the 27th instant, at which his Excellency the Governor, the Ministry, and several heads of Parliament will be present.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. P. Levi and Co. was held this morning. The balance sheet produced showed the debts to unsecured creditors £257,51; the assets £29,501. It is estimated that the deficiency will be £20,160. The meeting was adjourned for one week to give the firm time to consider their position.

A thunderstorm, with heavy claps of thunder and

blinding lightning, occurred late this evening, followed by a little rain.

At the wool sales to-day there was a crowded attendance of local and foreign buyers. 121 bales of secured, branded Morara, brought 20d.; necks, pieces of the same clip, brought from 16d. to 10d.; greasy merino brought 10d.

TASMANIA.

HOBART, TUESDAY.

Early this morning a disastrous fire broke out at the Union Hotel, New Norfolk, formerly known as Elliston Town, on the Derwent. The hotel was totally destroyed, and the well-known entire horse Merriman, which was in the stables and could not be removed, was burnt to cinders. Another valuable animal was so injured by the fire that it had to be destroyed.

The steamer Triumph sailed for New Zealand early this morning.

PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, TUESDAY.

In the Assembly the Minister for Education mentioned that the agents of the Orient Steamship Company had advised the Government that the steamer that line intend to call at Adelaide both on the inward and outward voyages. They will carry the mails for South Australia. The Government paying the company the rates agreed upon at the Postal Conference in Sydney. The President of the Legislative Council having ruled that the Land Bill could not be proceeded with because it had not been introduced as it should have been in the Assembly as a money bill, further consideration of the measure in committee by the Council was postponed. The Government has met the emergency by giving notice to introduce to-morrow a bill extending the duration of the period during which concessions can be granted under the Act of last session. The bill will, if possible, be passed through all its stages on the same day by suspending the standing orders. The Minister for Education and the Senator for Tasmania, and the Minister for the Northern Territory intends moving to-morrow. —That in the opinion of the Assembly the time has arrived when encouragement should be given to breeding horses in this province, and their shipment from Port Darwin for remount services in India, and for the supply of the other Asiatic markets. —To accomplish this object it is proposed to grant leases of pastoral lands in the Northern Territory not exceeding altogether 10,000 square miles, and 5000 in South Australia proper, for the purposes of breeding those horses, the leases being subject to the usual conditions. The Chief Secretary gave notice of motion for adjournment of the House on Thursday until the 5th February next. The Opposition members, referring to this motion in a subsequent debate, strongly opposed so long a postponement, intimating that it was intended to move an amendment at the proper time, to the effect that the House should meet again during the first week of January. In the course of a discussion preliminary to the introduction of a Supply Bill for £100,000, to tide over the period of adjournment, the Chief Secretary charged the Opposition with impeding the public business. —What said the renowned Washington? —"Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." (Hear, hear.) What said the words worth? It seemed to be a very proper, for in one of his writings he said:

"When prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth And best protection, the Imperial realm Whose sons the world all glory to behold Admit that she may be taught to teach; Those who are bound to serve her and obey; Binding herself to study to secure the rudiments of letters, and inform The mind with such truth, so that none, However learned, may be ignorant; Or timely culture unstained, or run Late with disorder, or forced To drudge through life like a mule without the help of intelligent servants."

These were the sentiments of great and cultured minds, and to the credit of this great colony be it said that we have a system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.) Another inquiry was held yesterday at Elliston, by the Minister for Education, regarding the condition of the schools in that town. —That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

—That we have a good system of education based on the principles laid down by these wise men. —I am glad to see our present system, elicited and acted upon during the tenure of office of the present Government. —That the school attendance of children in 1872 was 902 Primary schools in the colony, and in 1873 980; in 1874 1000; in 1875 1050; in 1876 not less than 1558; in 1877 schools, with an average enrolment of 130,141 children; and the rate of increase of those schools has been much larger during the period in which the Public Instruction Bill has been in force than formerly. (Applause.)

THE GERMAN ARMY.

From the report of the special correspondent of the Times we extract the following account of the German army, as shown in the great annual review:-

"With a nominal strength of 427,000, there are actually trained 461,000. The proportions of the different arms are:-infantry, 67.2 per cent.; cavalry, 15.1; artillery, 13; engineers, 2.2-total, 96.5 per cent.; and the remaining 3.6 per cent. are comprised under the heads of railway troops, trains, Landwehr, and other special formations, and officers unattached to troops, including all the staff, and the working staff of the army corps, divisional, and brigades. It will be observed, that there is a maximum of men in training for actual fighting, and a minimum of necessary services, most of which are kindly carried out by civilians in towns, and the organisation of the whole country for war leaves nothing wanting when the moment of mobilisation arrives. In the ranks are also a considerable and increasing number of re-engaged men who have received pay after the rest, but to whom, however, after a full term of service, no money is given to others."

But places in the offices of the civil and military departments sufficiently valuable to enable the holders to support their families. This is especially the case with non-commissioned officers. Thus the present German army is organised with the best idea of producing the greatest number of trained fighting men. The non-fighting departments draw little from the military budget in peace. On the other hand, the organisation of these departments in war is amply provided for, and the men are sent, so well thought out, that they can be used again after a campaign. All the auxiliaries are available, and it may be assumed that the auxiliaries will, like the rest, be sent without the arrow.

Every body knows that the army corps is the mid-point of the reserves who have been drawn from the districts, and are ready to raise it to war at once so soon as the order arrives for mobilisation.

This arrangement, and the admirable organisation

of the Landwehr offices, secures the second principle mentioned, and makes rapid mobilisation

possible, and it may be safely assumed that the German army could be put in the field complete in all its parts much more quickly than that of any other Power.

But it may be interesting to remark that at the present moment of decentralisation in war as at the present time, the same forces are available as in the former. All the parts of the machine take their place according to its varying capacity.

Youth and age, strength and weakness, all can do something, and that something is set out beforehand according to practice, and often tested by practice.

Many successive mobilisations have shown weak points, and that now exists in the outcome of much practice for many campaigns. This was the case over the French, American, and Russian armies is admitted. In the case of the Germans, all the measures of mobilisation have been proved many times; other nations have not yet tried them at all since now established.

To appreciate the growth of the German military power, it is only necessary to compare the strength of the army corps which invaded Austria in 1866, with that which invaded and occupied France in 1870-71. In 1866 there was a field army with its reserve amounting, all told, to about 442,000 men, depots, troops, and garrisons, 120,000, and garrison troops, 127,000, which made up the total force, including cavalry, etc.

LECTORS OF MACQUARIE WARD.—Preliminary

Meting of the friends of Mr. J. H. Macquarie, Esq., at Mr. D. Master's Swan Inn, Pitt-street, Sydney, T. & C. O'Neil.

BOARD AND LODGING AND USE OF BEDS REQUIRED BY YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Send terms, indicative, to H. H. Herald Office.

PUBLIC DEBATE.—Mr. Simon and St. Jude's v. St. Stephen's Debating Society.

"He was born productive of more good than evil!"

To take place THIS EVENING, at St. Stephen's and Jude's Church, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 8 p.m.

Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m.

Medical, Chemicals, &c.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing disease and symptoms traceable to weakness. It tones and develops the system, increases the power of the heart, and nerve centres, enlivens the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression.

PEPPER'S QUININ AND IRON TONIC strengthens the spirits, thoroughly revives the health and energy of the system, and is a valuable remedy for rheumatic affections, particularly those of the heart.

CHLORPHOLINE.—An External Means of Curing Skin Diseases. There is scarcely any eruption or skin affection which does not yield to this preparation.

CHLORPHOLINE.—Ordinary plasters, redress, blister, scurf, ringworm, vanish as if by magic; while old, useless, chronic sores, that have plagued the sufferer for years, however deeply seated, are speedily removed.

CHLORPHOLINE.—It destroys the animalcule which cause these ugly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, elastic skin.

HERBALISTS.—Our new Wholesale Price List of American Pressed Herbs and Powders is now ready, and will be issued (on application) to Herbalists only. A. J. WATT, Pharmacists, 228, George-street, and 229, William-street, Sydney.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, &c.

FLOUR—Superfine, fine, household, and seconds, also manufactured at our BATHURST and SYDNEY MILLS; also various country and Adelaide brands. Bran, pollard, corn-meal, oatmeal, rice, oats, mutton, bacon, ham, &c.

BAKES M. BOYD and SONS, The Sydney Flour Mills, Granville Wharf.

THE BEST is the Cheapest.—Superior Bread, Milk Cakes, Scones, &c. William Thompson, 20, Oxford-street.

BUTTER received in quantity daily. Some choice purchases for the market, will send a quiet selection

purchase at the Prudential Exchange, Pitt-street.

HAWKEN and VANCE, LIMJUICE, in bulk and bottles. Monk's Vinegar Works, 293, Sussex-street.

VINEGAR, PURE MALT VINEGAR.

AUSTRIAN VINEGAR WORKS, 293, Sussex-street.

DR. R. STANICH, Aurst, by appointment to His Excellency the Governor, and to the Royal Household, an effectual GUINNESS.—Draught Beer, Oats, &c.

MAIRI'S HALAL BROTHERS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 100, Market-street, near Hyde Park.

KNICKER SUITS, sizes 6 to 8, to fit boys from 4 to 12 years.

KNICKER SUITS, sizes 6 to 8, to fit boys from 4 to 12 years.

TRousER SUITS, to fit boys from 6 to 16 years.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, 310, 321, and 322, George-street.

ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAY MARKET (O N L Y).

We have now on view THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT

OF NEW SUMMER GOODS ever exhibited in THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

THE FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

SATENS, SATENS, ZEPHYRS, ZEPHYRS.

Come to the PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET, and see our stock of THESE FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Just opened, a new lot of

ORIGNAL SATENS, SATENS, ZEPHYRS, ZEPHYRS.

equal to those offered elsewhere at 1s or 1s 2d.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS, FEATHERS.

Jas opened, 3 cases of beautiful Goods,

suitable for Hat and Mount Trimmings.

Long White Ostrich Feathers, from £2 to 3s

Long Terra Cotta, Crushed Strawberry, &c., feathers, 4s to 6s

Ostrich and Ostrich Tipto, ditto, from 2s to 5s

A Choice Selection of Ladies' Dress Caps, from £1 to 10s each.

We have just received a splendid lot of

LADIES' COLOURED SATINS, in the following tints

PINK, SKY BLUE, CREAM, CARDINAL, and PLAIN.

In various sizes, and all stitched with silk.

These Corsets are specially made to our order, and we can recommend them to ladies

both for Shape and Quality.

5 Cases of a special make of Corset, manufactured expressly for us in all sizes.

THE A. H. and C. CORSET | THE HAYMARKET CORSET

THE PALACE CORSET | THE CHIN CORSET

THE EMPIRE CORSET | THE LIVERPOOL CORSET.

A Large Stock of NURSING STAYS always on hand.

Children's and Maids STAYS.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

BEST BRUSSELS CARPETS (guaranteed)

MADE AND LAID, 6d to 6s per YARD.

Real Tapestry Carpets, 6d per yard, usually sold at 2s 2d.

CROSSLIVE'S TAPESTRY CARPETS, best quality.

MADE AND LAID, 6s per YARD.

in part of the city.

FLOORCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, STAIR CARPETS.

An immense variety at low prices.

NOTE OUR ADDRESS.

ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAY MARKET (O N L Y).

THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION, WAY, 213 to 219, PITTS-STREET.

E. TO-DAY.—We invite ladies to inspect our stock of ladies' fashions, and to purchase what is in the city, and at a reasonable price.

E. WAY, 213 to 219, PITTS-STREET.

E. WAY, 213 to 219, PITTS-STREET.</

Musical Instruments.

W. H. PALING & CO. GRAND PIANOFORTES GRAND PIANOFORTES GRAND PIANOFORTES GRAND PIANOFORTES.
Just unpacked
Just unpacked
Just unpacked
Just unpacked.

A Magnificent Stock of
COLLARD
BOUDOUR
and
SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTES
to select pieces by
RENOWED MAKERS.

ERARD'S CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTES ERARD'S BOUDOUR GRAND PIANOFORTES COLLARD and COLLARD'S CONCERT GRAND PIANO COLLARD and COLLARD'S BOUDOUR GRAND PIANO FORTES BROADWOOD'S CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTES ERARD'S BOUDOUR GRAND PIANOFORTES PLEYEL'S CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTES PLEYEL'S BOUDOUR GRAND PIANOFORTES LIPPS' CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTES LIPPS' BOUDOUR GRAND PIANOFORTES.

Now in View
in the
NEW GRAND ROOM
NEW GRAND ROOM
NEW GRAND ROOM
at
W. H. PALING's New Piano-rooms and Organ Galleries,
356 George-street, opposite Pitt-street.

W. H. PALING & CO. New Piano-rooms and Organ Galleries,
356 George-street.

W. H. PALING & CO. New Organ Galleries,
356 George-street.

W. H. PALING & CO. New Harmonium Galleries,
356 George-street.

W. H. PALING & CO. New Music Salons,
356 George-street.

PALING AND CO.'S Plain Cases PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS are manufactured especially for the best purposes, and are pronounced by the profession to be the best, wearing piano. The above can also be had in elegant Walnut, Rosewood, or Black and Gold Cases.

W. H. PALING & CO. EASY TERMS SYSTEM for all INSTRUMENTS.

W. H. PALING & CO. is SOLE AGENT for W. BELL and CO.'S world-renowned ORGANS, acknowledged by all to be THE ACM OF PERFECTION.

W. H. PALING is SOLE AGENT for the PALACE ORGAN, a beautiful instrument of the latest price, VICTORIOUS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

W. H. PALING & CO. PIANOFORTES, ORGAN, and HARMONIUM GALLERIES, 356 George-street (opposite Wyndham-street).

W. H. PALING begs to invite his friends, patrons, visitors to Sydney, and the public generally, to inspect his new instrument ROOMS, SALONS, and WAREROOMS, showing the largest, best selected, and most varied Stock of PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, and MUSIC in AUSTRALIA.

W. H. PALING & CO. NEW PIANOFORTE GALLERIES, ORGAN GALLERIES, and MUSIC ROOMS, 356, GEORGE-STREET (Opposite Wyndham-street).

SOLE AGENTS for the FAMOUS CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN, without doubt the Grandest Organ ever made.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS pronounced in London to be the FAVOURITE ORGAN OF THE WORLD.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO. have received instructions from the Agency of this celebrated manufacturer for all their organs.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. The BEST and CHAPEST ORGANS ever introduced to Australia.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN especially made for Australia.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN. The finest tested and best finished Organ is the CLOUGH AND WARREN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. And more powerful tone and richer in quality than all previously manufactured Organs.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE QUEEN OF ORGANS. Is the CLOUGH AND WARREN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. Are superior to all others.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGANS. THE CLOUGH AND WARREN ORGAN.

Auction Sales.

ORDER OF SALE

SUNDRIES & PROPERTIES,
to be
BOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE ROOMS, 133, PITT-STREET,
at
11.30 o'clock.

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

CITY PROPERTY. A BLOCK OF CITY PROPERTY, possessing a frontage of 15 feet to ST. GEORGE-STREET and 12 feet 9 inches to DAY-STREET, upon which are erected a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE.

CAMDEN.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, CAMDEN PARK HOTEL, situated on the corner of CAMDEN-PARK-STREET and NORTON-STREET; and Mr. Hedges's shop, Norton-street; and Mr. Wiggin's shop, Norton-street.

WOLLONGONG. A GRAND BLOCK OF LAND, consisting of an acre or more, situated on the property of the MOUNT KAMBILA COAL COMPANY. TO BE SOLD in one lot.

HARDIE AND GORMAN, Auctioneers.

NO. 1 THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 21.

CITY FREEHOLD.

LOT 1, SUSSEX-STREET and DAY-STREET.

A very valuable block of BUILDING LAND, possessing a frontage of 16 FEET to SUSSEX-STREET, upon which is erected a shop, and a frontage of 12 FEET 9 INCHES to DAY-STREET, respectively. Price £1,000 per acre.

presented to Mr. PHILIP TURNER, a monthly tenant.

TITLE FREEHOLD.

LOTS 1, 2, KENT-STREET, situated between ERSKINE and KING STREETS.

An important block of BUILDING LAND, having a frontage of 22 feet 4 inches to KENT-STREET, and 35 feet in the rear, by a depth of 135 feet, upon which is erected a JEWELLERY-HOUSE known as 525, KENT-STREET, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Imber, a weekly tenant.

TITLE FREEHOLD.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, KENT-STREET.

The above described CITY FREEHOLD BUILDING-LAND.

NO. 2 THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Great Clearance Sale, at the Rooms.

THIS DAY, November 21.

CAMDEN PARK.

NORTH CAWDRON FARMS.

FARMS, FARMERS, in all about

5000 Acres of VARIOUS FARM LANDS, fronting

Main Roads and the Nepean River, including

most of the Best Cultivation and Homestead Areas

in the colony, and at a reasonable time

looking their very best.

CAMDEN PARK ESTATE, is surrounded by well-known residential estates, such as Brownhill-hill, Cobbley, Mount Hunter, Brisbane Farm, Kirkham, Wivenhoe, and Macquarie Grove.

CAMDEN PARK and CAWDRON ESTATES

will be sold by public auction, at their Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, at 11.30 a.m. on

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 21.

NO. 3 THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Great Clearance Sale, at the Rooms.

THIS DAY, November 21.

CAMDEN PARK.

CAWDOR FARMS.

Farms, Farm Lands,

and at present let to tenants, all tenanted in, and fronting wide and well-made roads.

"The attention of gentlemen requiring country homesteads, farmers, orchard proprietors, vigneron, and others is directed to this sale as offering one of the best chances ever given in the colony for purchase."

Choice Farms Blocks

Horsham Areas

Dairy Paddocks.

CAMDEN PARK ESTATE.

Litho, now ready.

CAWDOR FARMS.

Litho, now ready.

Terms of Sale—10 per cent. deposit, balance in 8 years at 5 per cent. interest, and £100 per annum.

Title Deeds can be obtained at any time on payment of the balance of purchase money and interest, or the vendor may convey under the Real Property Act.

TITLE FREEHOLD.

HARDIE AND GORMAN have received instructions to

from the Camden Park Syndicate to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11.30 a.m. on

THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The FOLLOWING FARMS AT CAMDEN.

No. of Farm. Tenant's Name. Acreage.

51 — Thorne — 115 0 0

52 — — — — 115 0 0

53 — Clark — 105 3 0

54 — Sharp — 95 6 0

55 — — — — 95 6 0

56 — Baxter — 95 3 0

57 — — — — 95 3 0

58 — Bores — 85 2 0

59 — — — — 85 2 0

60 — — — — 85 2 0

61 — — — — 85 2 0

62 — — — — 75 3 0

63 — — — — 75 1 0

64 — — — — 75 1 0

65 — — — — 75 1 0

66 — — — — 75 1 0

67 — — — — 75 1 0

68 — — — — 75 1 0

69 — — — — 75 1 0

70 — — — — 75 1 0

71 — — — — 75 1 0

72 — — — — 75 1 0

73 — — — — 75 1 0

74 — — — — 75 1 0

75 — — — — 75 1 0

76 — — — — 75 1 0

77 — — — — 75 1 0

78 — — — — 75 1 0

79 — — — — 75 1 0

80 — — — — 75 1 0

81 — — — — 75 1 0

82 — — — — 75 1 0

83 — — — — 75 1 0

84 — — — — 75 1 0

85 — — — — 75 1 0

86 — — — — 75 1 0

87 — — — — 75 1 0

88 — — — — 75 1 0

89 — — — — 75 1 0

90 — — — — 75 1 0

91 — — — — 75 1 0

92 — — — — 75 1 0

93 — — — — 75 1 0

94 — — — — 75 1 0

95 — — — — 75 1 0

96 — — — — 75 1 0

97 — — — — 75 1 0

98 — — — — 75 1 0

99 — — — — 75 1 0

100 — — — — 75 1 0

101 — — — — 75 1 0

102 — — — — 75 1 0

103 — — — — 75 1 0

104 — — — — 75 1 0

105 — — — — 75 1 0

106 — — — — 75 1 0

107 — — — — 75 1 0

108 — — — — 75 1 0

109 — — — — 75 1 0

110 — — — — 75 1 0

111 — — — — 75 1 0

112 — — — — 75 1 0

113 — — — — 75 1 0

114 — — — — 75 1 0

115 — — — — 75 1 0

116 — — — — 75 1 0

117 — — — — 75 1 0

118 — — — — 75 1 0

119 — — — — 75 1 0

120 — — — — 75 1 0

121 — — — — 75 1 0

122 — — — — 75 1 0

123 — — — — 75 1 0

124 — — — — 75 1 0

125 — — — — 75 1 0

126 — — — — 75 1 0

127 — — — — 75 1 0

128 — — — — 75 1 0

129 — — — — 75 1 0

130 — — — — 75 1 0

131 — — — — 75 1 0

132 — — — — 75 1 0

133 — — — — 75 1 0

134 — — — — 75 1 0

135 — — — — 75 1 0

136 — — — — 75 1 0

137 — — — — 75 1 0

138 — — — — 75 1 0

139 — — — — 75 1 0

140 — — — — 75 1 0

141 — — — — 75 1 0

142 — — — — 75 1 0

143 — — — — 75 1 0

144 — — — — 75 1 0

145 — — — — 75 1 0

146 — — — — 75 1 0

147 — — — — 75 1 0

148 — — — — 75 1 0

149 — — — — 75 1 0

150 — — — — 75 1 0

151 — — — — 75 1 0

<p

